field workers are asked to watch for dark-hooded *A. amplexicaulis*, and to collect specimens with proper notations. I would be very grateful to learn of any such observations and collections.

The hood color of most herbarium specimens of *A. amplexicaulis* is a meaningless strawy hue. Occasionally a dried specimen turns up in which the hoods have turned a deep plum shade. My specimen turned this color on drying. Yet, with all the variables to consider, this can hardly be taken to indicate a pattern. It is especially deplorable, that there is rarely a collector's note on flower color with these herbarium specimens. Because flower color is so useless in identifying dried Milkweeds, Carr[3] prepared an asclepiad key to circumvent this character. Happily, the color of my aberrant specimen will be preserved. The living plant was photographed in color, and a print was deposited with the specimen. In addition, for comparative purposes, a color photograph of a normal pinkish Long Island plant was included.—LEONARD J. UTTAL, 1258 BEACH ROAD, RIVIERA BEACH, FLA.

SCOTCH HEATHER.—In the town of Hartland, in the northwestern part of Hartford County, Connecticut, at an elevation of 1200 feet, there is a good stand of *Calluna vulgaris*, which extends over an area of about an acre. Since it is rather unusual to find this shrub in such a location, which has very little protection from the winter cold, the writer attempted to trace the history of the introduction of the plant to this part of Connecticut. Mr. L. E. Pearson, a forester in Connecticut, first noticed it when looking over the woodland of the present owners, Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Sturman.

Most of the following information was obtained by the Sturmans in conversation with local inhabitants of the area. The present Sturman farm was owned by one John Schwaller and his wife, who came to America from Alsace-Lorraine in the 1870s and settled on the property in Hartland. It is reported that the original seeds of the present stand of heather were sent in a letter from Mrs. Schwaller's mother who told her daughter that the shrub would be valuable for winter forage for the cows.

[3] CARR, K. 1942. A Key to North American Asclepiads. Castanea 7: 1–7.

The exact year the seeds were sent is not known but presumably at least 40 years ago, and possibly 50 or 60 years ago. It would probably be safe to assume that the stand has been in existence for 50 years.

The present site is an old field which has commenced to grow up with gray birch, white pine and some juniper, as well as mountain laurel. It would appear that the pines offer some protection from the winter storms. However, the site being on the top of a rather exposed hill, does not appear to be a location in which the heather would thrive. The remarkable thing is that it has apparently continued to spread slowly for about half a century.

Some of the plants show evidence of winter killing in the tops but the branches underneath seem to remain protected so they leaf out again each spring and come into full flower each summer.

At this writing, the sixth of August, the plants are in full bloom and present a beautiful sight. In conversation with Dr. and Mrs. Sturman a few days ago they said some Scottish friends of theirs, now living in this country, actually had tears in their eyes when they viewed the shrubs in full bloom.—S. E. Parker, pleasant valley, connecticut.

Volume 57, no. 683, including pages 301–324, was issued 16 December, 1955.

ERRATA

Page 139, last line; for *cordifolius* read *cordifolium.*
Page 221, line 1; for *americanum* read *americana.*
Page 278, line 31; for *deltoides* read *deltoidea.*
Page 280, line 16; *for* occur *read* occurring.
Page 281, line 5; for *aculeata* read *aculeatum.*
Page 291, line 12; for *Erigonum* read *Eriogonum.*
Page 291, line 14; for *grandiflorum* read *grandiflorus.*
Page 294, line 18; *for* Ethel *read* Ethyl.
Page 310, line 30; for *insparata* read *insperata.*